

TROOPS LEAVING COAL FIELD.

THE 12TH REGIMENT AND THREE BATTERIES GO TO-DAY.

Gov. Stone Directs the Movement—Operators in Wilkes-Barre District Fear That the Recall is Made Too Soon—All May Get Away Within a Week.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Oct. 24.—All the organizations of the National Guard now on duty in the coal fields will probably be home before election day. If any remain it will be a few organizations that are needed where there is likely to be trouble, arising from the failure of men to get back their old places in the mines. But it is not expected here that there will be much of that kind of trouble. Gov. Stone and Adjutant-General Stewart held a conference this morning and directly afterward the following order was issued:

The purpose for which the Division National Guard of Pennsylvania was placed on duty in the several counties of the State embraced within what is known as the anthracite coal regions having been accomplished and peace and order having been restored in the several communities, and it being evident that the local civil authorities will be enabled to preserve the peace and give the necessary and proper protection to life and property in the anthracite coal regions, the National Guard of Pennsylvania will be relieved of duty and return to their respective homes and organizations as promptly as conditions will permit.

PORTSMOUTH, Oct. 24.—Major-General Charles Miller, the recall of troops in service in this region having been left to his discretion, this evening from his headquarters at Portsmouth, issued his first order directing that the Twelfth Regiment, Eight batteries A, B and C, be sent home to-morrow.

The Twelfth Regiment is stationed in the vicinity of Scranton and with the Eighth Regiment, has been ordered to return to their homes by the 27th inst., a total of eighty-five days. This regiment during the early part of the strike troubles was stationed near Scranton.

This was the only order of recall issued to-day, and Major-General Miller would not say when he expected to make another recall of troops. The Eighth Regiment expects to be home by Wednesday next.

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., Oct. 24.—The order of Gov. Stone for the recall of troops from the anthracite fields, as soon as conditions admit, and the statement of Gen. Miller that he expected all the troops to be out of the coal fields by the 27th inst., received with relief by the operators and others who realize the conditions.

The operators are a unit in saying that the time has not yet come when the troops can be safely withdrawn, and look for a number of outbreaks to follow. Instead of the feeling against non-union miners decreasing it is increasing, and at many of the mines only the fear of discharge keeps the workers from openly intimidating the non-union men with whom they are forced to work.

In the Shamokin and Shamokin districts they are harassed by the strikers and others, and the strikers refuse to promise not to interfere with or molest them. With the exception of the operators, however, the withdrawal of the troops as an aid to the cause is not expected. One of them said: "Oh, let the Governor do as he deems best, of course, but if they go next week I am sure they will have to come back again."

Others concurred in this opinion, declaring that the civil authorities had shown how unable they were to control the situation as it occurred before the troops arrived, and they do not expect them to do any better when the troops go.

SHAMOKIN, Pa., Oct. 24.—The strike is still on the Mill Creek Coal Company's Union and Big Mountain colonies. The company refuse to sign the contract which the company requires. Less than 10 per cent. of the normal daily output of coal was produced at the thirty-seven colonies in Mill Creek district on Friday.

SCRANTON, Pa., Oct. 24.—A great number of mine workers were taken back today as a result of the output of coal in the Scranton district. The strikers, however, are not expected to be gradually recalled. The only company that will not permit to take back any of its full men is the Oxford and York, which has a full complement of non-union men. The men who were concerned in acts of violence in the region will probably not get places. A great number of men are said to be out of employment for a long time, at least. Some of the companies say that such men can never hope for employment in their mines again, and they are expected to be assisted in this by the commission.

COAL STRIKE COMMISSION.

First Meeting in the President's House—Judge Gray Chosen Chairman.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—The commission appointed by President Roosevelt to examine into and pass upon the questions involved in the anthracite coal strike met at the temporary residence of the President at a place at 10 o'clock this morning.

All of the members of the commission were present and were received by President Roosevelt in the room on the second floor, where all of the important conferences which led up to the tentative settlement of the strike and the resumption of work in the mines were held.

The President made this formal address to the commission:

To the Anthracite Coal Strike Commission: GENTLEMEN: At the request both of the operators and of the miners I have appointed you a commission to inquire into, consider and pass upon the questions in controversy between the operators and the miners in the anthracite coal fields on a just and equitable basis.

By the action you recommended, which the parties in interest have in advance consented to abide by, you will endeavor to establish the relations between the employers and the wage workers in the anthracite coal fields on a just and equitable basis, and as far as possible to do away with any causes for the recurrence of such difficulties as those which you have just heard of in this settlement. I submit to you herewith the published statement of the operators following which I named you as the members of the commission. Mr. Wright being named as recorder also the names of Mr. Moseley and Mr. Lippitt. Mr. Moseley and Mr. Lippitt as assistants to the recorder.

A copy of this statement, signed by the President, was handed to the commission to be made a part of the record of its proceedings. Immediately after the reading of the address and some informal conversation between the President and the commission, the members left the house and walked to the Department of Labor, where a meeting was held for organization. The first business transacted by the commission was to elect Judge George Gray chairman. Then there was an informal discussion of the work to be done. Commissioner of Labor Wright, on account of his familiarity with the subject, took a leading part in the conference.

It was voted that the recorder, Mr. Wright, should notify the representatives of the operators and the miners that the presence is requested in Washington next Monday, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of conferring with the commission. The object of this meeting was solely to arrange times and places of holding hearings and to reach an agreement on this point that shall be mutually satisfactory and agreeable. Notices to this effect will be sent out to the coal operators and to John Mitchell this afternoon.

The commission adjourned at 12:45 o'clock to meet next Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Edward A. Moseley, one of the men appointed as assistant to the recorder of the commission, is the secretary of the Interstate Commerce Commission and has a wide acquaintance among railroad officials and labor leaders.

Dr. Charles P. Neill, the other assistant to the recorder, is professor of political economy in the Catholic University.

The members of the commission were guests of President Roosevelt at luncheon.

KING OF SIAM WANTS TO COME.

The Thai Department Was So Informed a Year Ago.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—On top of the news which grew out of the visit of the Crown Prince of Siam to West Point yesterday, that his father, King Chulalongkorn I., would be the guest of the American nation next year, came a telegram to the State Department to-day from Hamilton King, the United States Minister at Bangkok, saying that 1,000,000 troops had been set aside from the royal treasury to defray the cost of the "voyage." Minister King added a suggestion that a resolution of Congress formally inviting the King to visit the United States should be acted upon promptly.

There are several things that nobody here appears to be able or willing to explain in connection with the intention of King Chulalongkorn to come to America. For some reason the matter is being covered with a veil of mystery. Inquiry to-day in the proper official channels concerning the announcement made in West Point yesterday, was met with statements that the Siamese Majesty was coming the United States Government did not know, but officially or unofficially, and the announcement was surprising news to the Administration. But as a matter of fact the King's desire to see the great Republic of the West has been known to this Government for nearly a year, and as long ago as last December the initial steps were taken with all the formalities in inviting him and securing means to provide for his entertainment in royal style.

Some time last fall Mr. King, the American Minister to Siam, sent word to the State Department that he knew King Chulalongkorn would like to visit the United States and suggested that he be invited to come as the guest of the nation. On Dec. 13, 1901, Secretary Hay wrote to Senator Clark, chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, that the Siamese Majesty would like to visit the United States and enclosed correspondence with the American Minister at Bangkok, with a view to assisting the committee in determining whether it would report a resolution extending an invitation to the King to become the guest of the United States. Five days later Senator Clark's resolution was reported to the Senate, presented a joint resolution authorizing the President of the United States to extend an invitation to the Majesty of Siam to visit the United States, and to make such arrangements as he might deem proper for the purpose of extending hospitality to him and his suite. On the following day Representative Hitt, chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, presented a similar resolution to the House, and it was referred to that committee for action.

It was the last word heard of the resolution in either the Senate or the House. They never were reported back from the committees. The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations had some correspondence with Secretary Hay as to how much was needed to defray the expense of the King's entertainment, and Mr. Hay finally suggested that the resolution be amended so that the King should be invited to come over here as the guest of the nation was not agreed upon by Congress.

The failure of Congress to adopt the resolution of invitation apparently caused surprise in the Siamese court. Minister King, in a telegram to the President, thought over there that something ought to be done to let the Siamese monarch know that he was wanted. It was also thought that the Siamese monarch had not given up the idea of visiting America and was going to travel in royal style, as witnessed by the setting aside of 1,000,000 troops from the royal treasury for the purpose for that purpose. It will be impossible, however, for President Roosevelt to extend an invitation to the King until Congress authorizes him to do so. Of course the matter will again be brought to the attention of the Senate and the House and they will endeavor to pass a resolution of invitation passed immediately.

It is the belief of the Department of State that the King of Siam is a very intelligent and capable ruler, and that his Majesty's visit to the United States would be a great benefit to the American people. The King is a member of the League of Nations, and his Majesty's visit to the United States would be a great benefit to the American people. The King is a member of the League of Nations, and his Majesty's visit to the United States would be a great benefit to the American people.

MOHONK INDIAN CONFERENCE.

The Platform Favors Allotment in Several of the Lands of New York Indians.

MOHONK LAKE, N. Y., Oct. 24.—The Mohonk conference in session here devoted a part of its third and last day to the consideration of the native peoples of our new island possessions. Addresses on Hawaii were made by the Rev. Alexander S. Twombly, D. D., a resident of that island, and the Rev. Douglas Birnie. These showed Hawaii to be a serious problem for the United States, though in a few years the native race will doubtless have become extinct, the polygamous population being largely of Asiatic origin, and even more difficult to assimilate. The labor problem is equally involved. Judged by moral and ethical standards, as well as by physical fitness, the Chinese are the most desirable class of laborers, yet they are excluded by the United States law.

MOHONK INDIAN CONFERENCE.

The Platform Favors Allotment in Several of the Lands of New York Indians.

At the morning session the conference listened to an informal talk by John H. Sugar of Colony, Okla., on the Arapaho and Cheyenne Indians. Mr. Sugar has been in the Indian service for thirty years, and is known to the Indians as "Johnny Smoker." After relating some amusing incidents that convinced the audience with laughter, he pointed his remarks by showing the evil resulting from permitting Indian dances, as illustrated by the Oklahoma tribes.

The conference closed with the adoption of a platform favoring the allotment in several of the lands of the New York Indians and to this end the prompt passage of the Freedmen bill, the discontinuance of the breaking up into individual holdings of the great tribal trust funds, the establishment of unrestricted trade at Indian reservations, and the withdrawal of the present policy of the Indian Bureau of furnishing work and paying for it, instead of giving out rations.

The platform emphasizes the importance of selecting only trustworthy men as the agents of the Government, approves the removal of schools, but looks to see them eventually superseded by the schools of the States and Territories where the Indians live, and commends all missionary work, in whatever form, undertaken by missionary societies for the moral and religious elevation of the Indians.

Mitchell going to Washington. WILKES-BARRE, Pa., Oct. 24.—President Mitchell said to-night that he had received a request to attend the meeting of the Arbitration Commission in Washington on Monday and would leave here on Sunday.

WISE MEN TALK OF MEXICO.

YESTERDAY'S DOINGS AT THE CONGRESS OF AMERICANISTS.

Mrs. Nuttall Tells About Mayan Ways of Counting Things—A Prehistoric Street Is Uncovered—Blood Sacrifices—And the Sacrifice of Senor Chavero.

Mexican subjects occupied the whole day at yesterday's session of the Americanists in the American Museum, and a dozen papers were presented and discussed. Dr. Hjalmar Stolpe, head of the Royal Ethnographical Museum at Stockholm, vice-president for Sweden, was chairman of the morning meeting. He took occasion to pay a tribute to the late Prof. Erik Nordenskiöld, the well-known Swedish scientist, who died last year.

Prof. Edward Seler read an interesting paper on "The Pictographic and Hieroglyphic Writing of Mexico and Central America," a part of it based on the index Vaticanus 3,721, a common one on which, prepared by himself, Prof. Seler presented to the Congress. He said that readers would be disappointed who hoped to find in this index descriptions of the daily life or religious observances of the people such as appear in Egyptian hieroglyphs and papyrus, as the index was given up almost wholly to names on the calendar and to astronomical data.

There was unmistakable relationship between these Mexican writings and the Mayan writings, he said. He had found similar references to the gods in each. He mentioned an interesting find of representations of Venus, the planet, throwing spears at deities. Prof. Seler said that unquestionably the ancient writings were deciphered, but he said the stone inscriptions were being deciphered, and that when a picture of a thing having a name of similar sound followed a numeral, it might indicate that a certain number of things were being counted, instead of indicating merely that the affix of similar sound was intended in connection with the numeral.

Excavations in Escarillas Street, City of Mexico, "told of discoveries made when the street was widened in connection with some new drainage work. The excavations disclosed the pavement in existence when the Spanish came to the city. It was more than 100 years old, and the excavations showed the Spaniards had overthrown the native buildings to put up buildings of their own sort. Many things were found in the excavations, and a paper by Mr. A. P. Maudslay, of the Anthropological Institute, Great Britain, and Ireland, pleaded that monuments found in such a dry atmosphere as that of Monte Alban, in Mexico, be left in place. A railway now runs back to the place, and the excavations showed the Spaniards had overthrown the native buildings to put up buildings of their own sort. Many things were found in the excavations, and a paper by Mr. A. P. Maudslay, of the Anthropological Institute, Great Britain, and Ireland, pleaded that monuments found in such a dry atmosphere as that of Monte Alban, in Mexico, be left in place. A railway now runs back to the place, and the excavations showed the Spaniards had overthrown the native buildings to put up buildings of their own sort. Many things were found in the excavations, and a paper by Mr. A. P. Maudslay, of the Anthropological Institute, Great Britain, and Ireland, pleaded that monuments found in such a dry atmosphere as that of Monte Alban, in Mexico, be left in place. A railway now runs back to the place, and the excavations showed the Spaniards had overthrown the native buildings to put up buildings of their own sort. Many things were found in the excavations, and a paper by Mr. A. P. Maudslay, of the Anthropological Institute, Great Britain, and Ireland, pleaded that monuments found in such a dry atmosphere as that of Monte Alban, in Mexico, be left in place. A railway now runs back to the place, and the excavations showed the Spaniards had overthrown the native buildings to put up buildings of their own sort. Many things were found in the excavations, and a paper by Mr. A. P. Maudslay, of the Anthropological Institute, Great Britain, and Ireland, pleaded that monuments found in such a dry atmosphere as that of Monte Alban, in Mexico, be left in place. A railway now runs back to the place, and the excavations showed the Spaniards had overthrown the native buildings to put up buildings of their own sort. Many things were found in the excavations, and a paper by Mr. A. P. Maudslay, of the Anthropological Institute, Great Britain, and Ireland, pleaded that monuments found in such a dry atmosphere as that of Monte Alban, in Mexico, be left in place. A railway now runs back to the place, and the excavations showed the Spaniards had overthrown the native buildings to put up buildings of their own sort. Many things were found in the excavations, and a paper by Mr. A. P. Maudslay, of the Anthropological Institute, Great Britain, and Ireland, pleaded that monuments found in such a dry atmosphere as that of Monte Alban, in Mexico, be left in place. A railway now runs back to the place, and the excavations showed the Spaniards had overthrown the native buildings to put up buildings of their own sort. Many things were found in the excavations, and a paper by Mr. A. P. Maudslay, of the Anthropological Institute, Great Britain, and Ireland, pleaded that monuments found in such a dry atmosphere as that of Monte Alban, in Mexico, be left in place. A railway now runs back to the place, and the excavations showed the Spaniards had overthrown the native buildings to put up buildings of their own sort. Many things were found in the excavations, and a paper by Mr. A. P. Maudslay, of the Anthropological Institute, Great Britain, and Ireland, pleaded that monuments found in such a dry atmosphere as that of Monte Alban, in Mexico, be left in place. A railway now runs back to the place, and the excavations showed the Spaniards had overthrown the native buildings to put up buildings of their own sort. Many things were found in the excavations, and a paper by Mr. A. P. Maudslay, of the Anthropological Institute, Great Britain, and Ireland, pleaded that monuments found in such a dry atmosphere as that of Monte Alban, in Mexico, be left in place. A railway now runs back to the place, and the excavations showed the Spaniards had overthrown the native buildings to put up buildings of their own sort. Many things were found in the excavations, and a paper by Mr. A. P. Maudslay, of the Anthropological Institute, Great Britain, and Ireland, pleaded that monuments found in such a dry atmosphere as that of Monte Alban, in Mexico, be left in place. A railway now runs back to the place, and the excavations showed the Spaniards had overthrown the native buildings to put up buildings of their own sort. Many things were found in the excavations, and a paper by Mr. A. P. Maudslay, of the Anthropological Institute, Great Britain, and Ireland, pleaded that monuments found in such a dry atmosphere as that of Monte Alban, in Mexico, be left in place. A railway now runs back to the place, and the excavations showed the Spaniards had overthrown the native buildings to put up buildings of their own sort. Many things were found in the excavations, and a paper by Mr. A. P. Maudslay, of the Anthropological Institute, Great Britain, and Ireland, pleaded that monuments found in such a dry atmosphere as that of Monte Alban, in Mexico, be left in place. A railway now runs back to the place, and the excavations showed the Spaniards had overthrown the native buildings to put up buildings of their own sort. Many things were found in the excavations, and a paper by Mr. A. P. Maudslay, of the Anthropological Institute, Great Britain, and Ireland, pleaded that monuments found in such a dry atmosphere as that of Monte Alban, in Mexico, be left in place. A railway now runs back to the place, and the excavations showed the Spaniards had overthrown the native buildings to put up buildings of their own sort. Many things were found in the excavations, and a paper by Mr. A. P. Maudslay, of the Anthropological Institute, Great Britain, and Ireland, pleaded that monuments found in such a dry atmosphere as that of Monte Alban, in Mexico, be left in place. A railway now runs back to the place, and the excavations showed the Spaniards had overthrown the native buildings to put up buildings of their own sort. Many things were found in the excavations, and a paper by Mr. A. P. Maudslay, of the Anthropological Institute, Great Britain, and Ireland, pleaded that monuments found in such a dry atmosphere as that of Monte Alban, in Mexico, be left in place. A railway now runs back to the place, and the excavations showed the Spaniards had overthrown the native buildings to put up buildings of their own sort. Many things were found in the excavations, and a paper by Mr. A. P. Maudslay, of the Anthropological Institute, Great Britain, and Ireland, pleaded that monuments found in such a dry atmosphere as that of Monte Alban, in Mexico, be left in place. A railway now runs back to the place, and the excavations showed the Spaniards had overthrown the native buildings to put up buildings of their own sort. Many things were found in the excavations, and a paper by Mr. A. P. Maudslay, of the Anthropological Institute, Great Britain, and Ireland, pleaded that monuments found in such a dry atmosphere as that of Monte Alban, in Mexico, be left in place. A railway now runs back to the place, and the excavations showed the Spaniards had overthrown the native buildings to put up buildings of their own sort. Many things were found in the excavations, and a paper by Mr. A. P. Maudslay, of the Anthropological Institute, Great Britain, and Ireland, pleaded that monuments found in such a dry atmosphere as that of Monte Alban, in Mexico, be left in place. A railway now runs back to the place, and the excavations showed the Spaniards had overthrown the native buildings to put up buildings of their own sort. Many things were found in the excavations, and a paper by Mr. A. P. Maudslay, of the Anthropological Institute, Great Britain, and Ireland, pleaded that monuments found in such a dry atmosphere as that of Monte Alban, in Mexico, be left in place. A railway now runs back to the place, and the excavations showed the Spaniards had overthrown the native buildings to put up buildings of their own sort. Many things were found in the excavations, and a paper by Mr. A. P. Maudslay, of the Anthropological Institute, Great Britain, and Ireland, pleaded that monuments found in such a dry atmosphere as that of Monte Alban, in Mexico, be left in place. A railway now runs back to the place, and the excavations showed the Spaniards had overthrown the native buildings to put up buildings of their own sort. Many things were found in the excavations, and a paper by Mr. A. P. Maudslay, of the Anthropological Institute, Great Britain, and Ireland, pleaded that monuments found in such a dry atmosphere as that of Monte Alban, in Mexico, be left in place. A railway now runs back to the place, and the excavations showed the Spaniards had overthrown the native buildings to put up buildings of their own sort. Many things were found in the excavations, and a paper by Mr. A. P. Maudslay, of the Anthropological Institute, Great Britain, and Ireland, pleaded that monuments found in such a dry atmosphere as that of Monte Alban, in Mexico, be left in place. A railway now runs back to the place, and the excavations showed the Spaniards had overthrown the native buildings to put up buildings of their own sort. Many things were found in the excavations, and a paper by Mr. A. P. Maudslay, of the Anthropological Institute, Great Britain, and Ireland, pleaded that monuments found in such a dry atmosphere as that of Monte Alban, in Mexico, be left in place. A railway now runs back to the place, and the excavations showed the Spaniards had overthrown the native buildings to put up buildings of their own sort. Many things were found in the excavations, and a paper by Mr. A. P. Maudslay, of the Anthropological Institute, Great Britain, and Ireland, pleaded that monuments found in such a dry atmosphere as that of Monte Alban, in Mexico, be left in place. A railway now runs back to the place, and the excavations showed the Spaniards had overthrown the native buildings to put up buildings of their own sort. Many things were found in the excavations, and a paper by Mr. A. P. Maudslay, of the Anthropological Institute, Great Britain, and Ireland, pleaded that monuments found in such a dry atmosphere as that of Monte Alban, in Mexico, be left in place. A railway now runs back to the place, and the excavations showed the Spaniards had overthrown the native buildings to put up buildings of their own sort. Many things were found in the excavations, and a paper by Mr. A. P. Maudslay, of the Anthropological Institute, Great Britain, and Ireland, pleaded that monuments found in such a dry atmosphere as that of Monte Alban, in Mexico, be left in place. A railway now runs back to the place, and the excavations showed the Spaniards had overthrown the native buildings to put up buildings of their own sort. Many things were found in the excavations, and a paper by Mr. A. P. Maudslay, of the Anthropological Institute, Great Britain, and Ireland, pleaded that monuments found in such a dry atmosphere as that of Monte Alban, in Mexico, be left in place. A railway now runs back to the place, and the excavations showed the Spaniards had overthrown the native buildings to put up buildings of their own sort. Many things were found in the excavations, and a paper by Mr. A. P. Maudslay, of the Anthropological Institute, Great Britain, and Ireland, pleaded that monuments found in such a dry atmosphere as that of Monte Alban, in Mexico, be left in place. A railway now runs back to the place, and the excavations showed the Spaniards had overthrown the native buildings to put up buildings of their own sort. Many things were found in the excavations, and a paper by Mr. A. P. Maudslay, of the Anthropological Institute, Great Britain, and Ireland, pleaded that monuments found in such a dry atmosphere as that of Monte Alban, in Mexico, be left in place. A railway now runs back to the place, and the excavations showed the Spaniards had overthrown the native buildings to put up buildings of their own sort. Many things were found in the excavations, and a paper by Mr. A. P. Maudslay, of the Anthropological Institute, Great Britain, and Ireland, pleaded that monuments found in such a dry atmosphere as that of Monte Alban, in Mexico, be left in place. A railway now runs back to the place, and the excavations showed the Spaniards had overthrown the native buildings to put up buildings of their own sort. Many things were found in the excavations, and a paper by Mr. A. P. Maudslay, of the Anthropological Institute, Great Britain, and Ireland, pleaded that monuments found in such a dry atmosphere as that of Monte Alban, in Mexico, be left in place. A railway now runs back to the place, and the excavations showed the Spaniards had overthrown the native buildings to put up buildings of their own sort. Many things were found in the excavations, and a paper by Mr. A. P. Maudslay, of the Anthropological Institute, Great Britain, and Ireland, pleaded that monuments found in such a dry atmosphere as that of Monte Alban, in Mexico, be left in place. A railway now runs back to the place, and the excavations showed the Spaniards had overthrown the native buildings to put up buildings of their own sort. Many things were found in the excavations, and a paper by Mr. A. P. Maudslay, of the Anthropological Institute, Great Britain, and Ireland, pleaded that monuments found in such a dry atmosphere as that of Monte Alban, in Mexico, be left in place. A railway now runs back to the place, and the excavations showed the Spaniards had overthrown the native buildings to put up buildings of their own sort. Many things were found in the excavations, and a paper by Mr. A. P. Maudslay, of the Anthropological Institute, Great Britain, and Ireland, pleaded that monuments found in such a dry atmosphere as that of Monte Alban, in Mexico, be left in place. A railway now runs back to the place, and the excavations showed the Spaniards had overthrown the native buildings to put up buildings of their own sort. Many things were found in the excavations, and a paper by Mr. A. P. Maudslay, of the Anthropological Institute, Great Britain, and Ireland, pleaded that monuments found in such a dry atmosphere as that of Monte Alban, in Mexico, be left in place. A railway now runs back to the place, and the excavations showed the Spaniards had overthrown the native buildings to put up buildings of their own sort. Many things were found in the excavations, and a paper by Mr. A. P. Maudslay, of the Anthropological Institute, Great Britain, and Ireland, pleaded that monuments found in such a dry atmosphere as that of Monte Alban, in Mexico, be left in place. A railway now runs back to the place, and the excavations showed the Spaniards had overthrown the native buildings to put up buildings of their own sort. Many things were found in the excavations, and a paper by Mr. A. P. Maudslay, of the Anthropological Institute, Great Britain, and Ireland, pleaded that monuments found in such a dry atmosphere as that of Monte Alban, in Mexico, be left in place. A railway now runs back to the place, and the excavations showed the Spaniards had overthrown the native buildings to put up buildings of their own sort. Many things were found in the excavations, and a paper by Mr. A. P. Maudslay, of the Anthropological Institute, Great Britain, and Ireland, pleaded that monuments found in such a dry atmosphere as that of Monte Alban, in Mexico, be left in place. A railway now runs back to the place, and the excavations showed the Spaniards had overthrown the native buildings to put up buildings of their own sort. Many things were found in the excavations, and a paper by Mr. A. P. Maudslay, of the Anthropological Institute, Great Britain, and Ireland, pleaded that monuments found in such a dry atmosphere as that of Monte Alban, in Mexico, be left in place. A railway now runs back to the place, and the excavations showed the Spaniards had overthrown the native buildings to put up buildings of their own sort. Many things were found in the excavations, and a paper by Mr. A. P. Maudslay, of the Anthropological Institute, Great Britain, and Ireland, pleaded that monuments found in such a dry atmosphere as that of Monte Alban, in Mexico, be left in place. A railway now runs back to the place, and the excavations showed the Spaniards had overthrown the native buildings to put up buildings of their own sort. Many things were found in the excavations, and a paper by Mr. A. P. Maudslay, of the Anthropological Institute, Great Britain, and Ireland, pleaded that monuments found in such a dry atmosphere as that of Monte Alban, in Mexico, be left in place. A railway now runs back to the place, and the excavations showed the Spaniards had overthrown the native buildings to put up buildings of their own sort. Many things were found in the excavations, and a paper by Mr. A. P. Maudslay, of the Anthropological Institute, Great Britain, and Ireland, pleaded that monuments found in such a dry atmosphere as that of Monte Alban, in Mexico, be left in place. A railway now runs back to the place, and the excavations showed the Spaniards had overthrown the native buildings to put up buildings of their own sort. Many things were found in the excavations, and a paper by Mr. A. P. Maudslay, of the Anthropological Institute, Great Britain, and Ireland, pleaded that monuments found in such a dry atmosphere as that of Monte Alban, in Mexico, be left in place. A railway now runs back to the place, and the excavations showed the Spaniards had overthrown the native buildings to put up buildings of their own sort. Many things were found in the excavations, and a paper by Mr. A. P. Maudslay, of the Anthropological Institute, Great Britain, and Ireland, pleaded that monuments found in such a dry atmosphere as that of Monte Alban, in Mexico, be left in place. A railway now runs back to the place, and the excavations showed the Spaniards had overthrown the native buildings to put up buildings of their own sort. Many things were found in the excavations, and a paper by Mr. A. P. Maudslay, of the Anthropological Institute, Great Britain, and Ireland, pleaded that monuments found in such a dry atmosphere as that of Monte Alban, in Mexico, be left in place. A railway now runs back to the place, and the excavations showed the Spaniards had overthrown the native buildings to put up buildings of their own sort. Many things were found in the excavations, and a paper by Mr. A. P. Maudslay, of the Anthropological Institute, Great Britain, and Ireland, pleaded that monuments found in such a dry atmosphere as that of Monte Alban, in Mexico, be left in place. A railway now runs back to the place, and the excavations showed the Spaniards had overthrown the native buildings to put up buildings of their own sort. Many things were found in the excavations, and a paper by Mr. A. P. Maudslay, of the Anthropological Institute, Great Britain, and Ireland, pleaded that monuments found in such a dry atmosphere as that of Monte Alban, in Mexico, be left in place. A railway now runs back to the place, and the excavations showed the Spaniards had overthrown the native buildings to put up buildings of their own sort. Many things were found in the excavations, and a paper by Mr. A. P. Maudslay, of the Anthropological Institute, Great Britain, and Ireland, pleaded that monuments found in such a dry atmosphere as that of Monte Alban, in Mexico, be left in place. A railway now runs back to the place, and the excavations showed the Spaniards had overthrown the native buildings to put up buildings of their own sort. Many things were found in the excavations, and a paper by Mr. A. P. Maudslay, of the Anthropological Institute, Great Britain, and Ireland, pleaded that monuments found in such a dry atmosphere as that of Monte Alban, in Mexico, be left in place. A railway now runs back to the place, and the excavations showed the Spaniards had overthrown the native buildings to put up buildings of their own sort. Many things were found in the excavations, and a paper by Mr. A. P. Maudslay, of the Anthropological Institute, Great Britain, and Ireland, pleaded that monuments found in such a dry atmosphere as that of Monte Alban, in Mexico, be left in place. A railway now runs back to the place, and the excavations showed the Spaniards had overthrown the native buildings to put up buildings of their own sort. Many things were found in the excavations, and a paper by Mr. A. P. Maudslay, of the Anthropological Institute, Great Britain, and Ireland, pleaded that monuments found in such a dry atmosphere as that of Monte Alban, in Mexico, be left in place. A railway now runs back to the place, and the excavations showed the Spaniards had overthrown the native buildings to put up buildings of their own sort. Many things were found in the excavations, and a paper by Mr. A. P. Maudslay, of the Anthropological Institute, Great Britain, and Ireland, pleaded that monuments found in such a dry atmosphere as that of Monte Alban, in Mexico, be left in place. A railway now runs back to the place, and the excavations showed the Spaniards had overthrown the native buildings to put up buildings of their own sort. Many things were found in the excavations, and a paper by Mr. A. P. Maudslay, of the Anthropological Institute, Great Britain, and Ireland, pleaded that monuments found in such a dry atmosphere as that of Monte Alban, in Mexico, be left in place. A railway now runs back to the place, and the excavations showed the Spaniards had overthrown the native buildings to put up buildings of their own sort. Many things were found in the excavations, and a paper by Mr. A. P. Maudslay, of the Anthropological Institute, Great Britain, and Ireland, pleaded that monuments found in such a dry atmosphere as that of Monte Alban, in Mexico, be left in place. A railway now runs back to the place, and the excavations showed the Spaniards had overthrown the native buildings to put up buildings of their own sort. Many things were found in the excavations, and a paper by Mr. A. P. Maudslay, of the Anthropological Institute, Great Britain, and Ireland, pleaded that monuments found in such a dry atmosphere as that of Monte Alban, in Mexico, be left in place. A railway now runs back to the place, and the excavations showed the Spaniards had overthrown the native buildings to put up buildings of their own sort. Many things were found in the excavations, and a paper by Mr. A. P. Maudslay, of the Anthropological Institute, Great Britain, and Ireland, pleaded that monuments found in such a dry atmosphere as that of Monte Alban, in Mexico, be left in place. A railway now runs back to the place, and the excavations showed the Spaniards had overthrown the native buildings to put up buildings of their own sort. Many things were found in the excavations, and a paper by Mr. A. P. Maudslay, of the Anthropological Institute, Great Britain, and Ireland, pleaded that monuments found in such a dry atmosphere as that of Monte Alban, in Mexico, be left in place. A railway now runs back to the place, and the excavations showed the Spaniards had overthrown the native buildings to put up buildings of their own sort. Many things were found in the excavations, and a paper by Mr. A. P. Maudslay, of the Anthropological Institute, Great Britain, and Ireland, pleaded that monuments found in such a dry atmosphere as that of Monte Alban, in Mexico, be left in place. A railway now runs back to the place, and the excavations showed the Spaniards had overthrown the native buildings to put up buildings of their own sort. Many things were found in the excavations, and a paper by Mr. A. P. Maudslay, of the Anthropological Institute, Great Britain, and Ireland, pleaded that monuments found in such a dry atmosphere as that of Monte Alban, in Mexico, be left in place. A railway now runs back to the place, and the excavations showed the Spaniards had overthrown the native buildings to put up buildings of their own sort. Many things were found in the excavations, and a paper by Mr. A. P. Maudslay, of the Anthropological Institute, Great Britain, and Ireland, pleaded that monuments found in such a dry atmosphere as that of Monte Alban, in Mexico, be left in place. A railway now runs back to the place, and the excavations showed the Spaniards had overthrown the native buildings to put up buildings of their own sort. Many things were found in the excavations, and a paper by Mr. A. P. Maudslay, of the Anthropological Institute, Great Britain, and Ireland, pleaded that monuments found in such a dry atmosphere as that of Monte Alban, in Mexico, be left in place. A railway now runs back to the place, and the excavations showed the Spaniards had overthrown the native buildings to put up buildings of their own sort. Many things were found in the excavations, and a paper by Mr. A. P. Maudslay, of the Anthropological Institute, Great Britain, and Ireland, pleaded that monuments found in such a dry atmosphere as that of Monte Alban, in Mexico, be left in place. A railway now runs back to the place, and the excavations showed the Spaniards had overthrown the native buildings to put up buildings of their own sort. Many things were found in the excavations, and a paper by Mr. A. P. Maudslay, of the Anthropological Institute, Great Britain, and Ireland, pleaded that monuments found in such a dry atmosphere as that of Monte Alban, in Mexico, be left in place. A railway now runs back to the place, and the excavations showed the Spaniards had overthrown the native buildings to put up buildings of their own sort. Many things were found in the excavations, and a paper by Mr. A. P. Maudslay, of the Anthropological Institute, Great Britain, and Ireland, pleaded that monuments found in such a dry atmosphere as that of Monte Alban, in Mexico, be left in place. A railway now runs back to the place, and the excavations showed the Spaniards had overthrown the native buildings to put up buildings of their own sort. Many things were found in the excavations, and a paper by Mr. A. P. Maudslay, of the Anthropological Institute, Great Britain, and Ireland, pleaded that monuments found in such a dry atmosphere as that of Monte Alban, in Mexico, be left in place. A railway now runs back to the place, and the excavations showed the Spaniards had overthrown the native buildings to put up buildings of their own sort. Many things were found in the excavations, and a paper by Mr. A. P. Maudslay, of the Anthropological Institute, Great Britain, and Ireland, pleaded that monuments found in such a dry atmosphere as that of Monte Alban, in Mexico, be left in place. A railway now runs back to the place, and the excavations showed the Spaniards had overthrown the native buildings to put up buildings of their own sort. Many things were found in the excavations, and a paper by Mr. A. P. Maudslay, of the Anthropological Institute, Great Britain, and Ireland, pleaded that monuments found in such a dry atmosphere as that of Monte Alban, in Mexico, be left in place. A railway now runs back to the place, and the excavations showed the Spaniards had overthrown the native buildings to put up buildings of their own sort. Many things were found in the excavations, and a paper by Mr. A. P. Maudslay, of the Anthropological Institute, Great Britain, and Ireland, pleaded that monuments found in such a dry atmosphere as that of Monte Alban, in Mexico, be left in place. A railway now runs back to the place, and the excavations showed the Spaniards had overthrown the native buildings to put up buildings of their own sort. Many things were found in the excavations, and a paper by Mr. A. P. Maudslay, of the Anthropological Institute, Great Britain, and Ireland, pleaded that monuments found in such a dry atmosphere as that of Monte Alban, in Mexico, be left in place. A railway now runs back to the place, and the excavations showed the Spaniards had overthrown the native buildings to put up buildings of their own sort. Many things were found in the excavations, and a paper by Mr. A. P. Maudslay, of the Anthropological Institute, Great Britain, and Ireland, pleaded that monuments found in such a dry atmosphere as that of Monte Alban, in Mexico, be left in place. A railway now runs back to the place, and the excavations showed the Spaniards had overthrown the native buildings to put up buildings of their own sort. Many things were found in the excavations, and a paper by Mr. A. P. Maudslay, of the Anthropological Institute, Great Britain, and Ireland, pleaded that monuments found in such a dry atmosphere as that of Monte Alban, in Mexico, be left in place. A railway now runs back to the place, and the excavations showed the Spaniards had overthrown the native buildings to put up buildings of their own sort. Many things were found in the excavations, and a paper by Mr. A. P. Maudslay, of the Anthropological Institute, Great Britain, and Ireland, pleaded that monuments found in such a dry atmosphere as that of Monte Alban, in Mexico, be left in place. A railway now runs back to the place, and the excavations showed the Spaniards had overthrown the native buildings to put up buildings of their own sort. Many things were found in the excavations, and a paper by Mr. A. P. Maudslay, of the Anthropological Institute, Great Britain, and Ireland, pleaded that monuments found in such a dry atmosphere as that of Monte Alban, in Mexico, be left in place. A railway now runs back to the place, and the excavations showed the Spaniards had overthrown the native buildings to put up buildings of their own sort. Many things were found in the excavations, and a paper by Mr. A. P. Maudslay, of the Anthropological Institute, Great Britain, and Ireland, pleaded that monuments found in such a dry atmosphere as that of Monte Alban, in Mexico, be left in place. A railway now runs back to the place, and the excavations showed the Spaniards had overthrown the native buildings to put up buildings of their own sort. Many things were found in the excavations, and a paper by Mr. A. P. Maudslay, of the Anthropological Institute, Great Britain, and Ireland, pleaded that monuments found in such a dry atmosphere as that of Monte Alban, in Mexico, be left in place. A railway now runs back to the place, and the excavations showed the Spaniards had overthrown the native buildings to put up buildings of their own sort. Many things were found in the excavations, and a paper by Mr. A. P. Maudslay, of the Anthropological Institute, Great Britain, and Ireland, pleaded that monuments found in such a dry atmosphere as that of Monte Alban, in Mexico, be left in place. A railway now runs back to the place, and the excavations showed the Spaniards had overthrown the native buildings to put up buildings of their own sort. Many things were found in the excavations, and a paper by Mr. A. P. Maudslay, of the Anthropological Institute, Great Britain, and Ireland, pleaded that monuments found in such a dry atmosphere as that of Monte Alban, in Mexico, be left in place. A railway now runs back to the place, and the excavations showed the Spaniards had overthrown the native buildings to put up buildings of their own sort. Many things were found in the excavations, and a paper by Mr. A. P. Maudslay, of the Anthropological Institute, Great Britain, and Ireland